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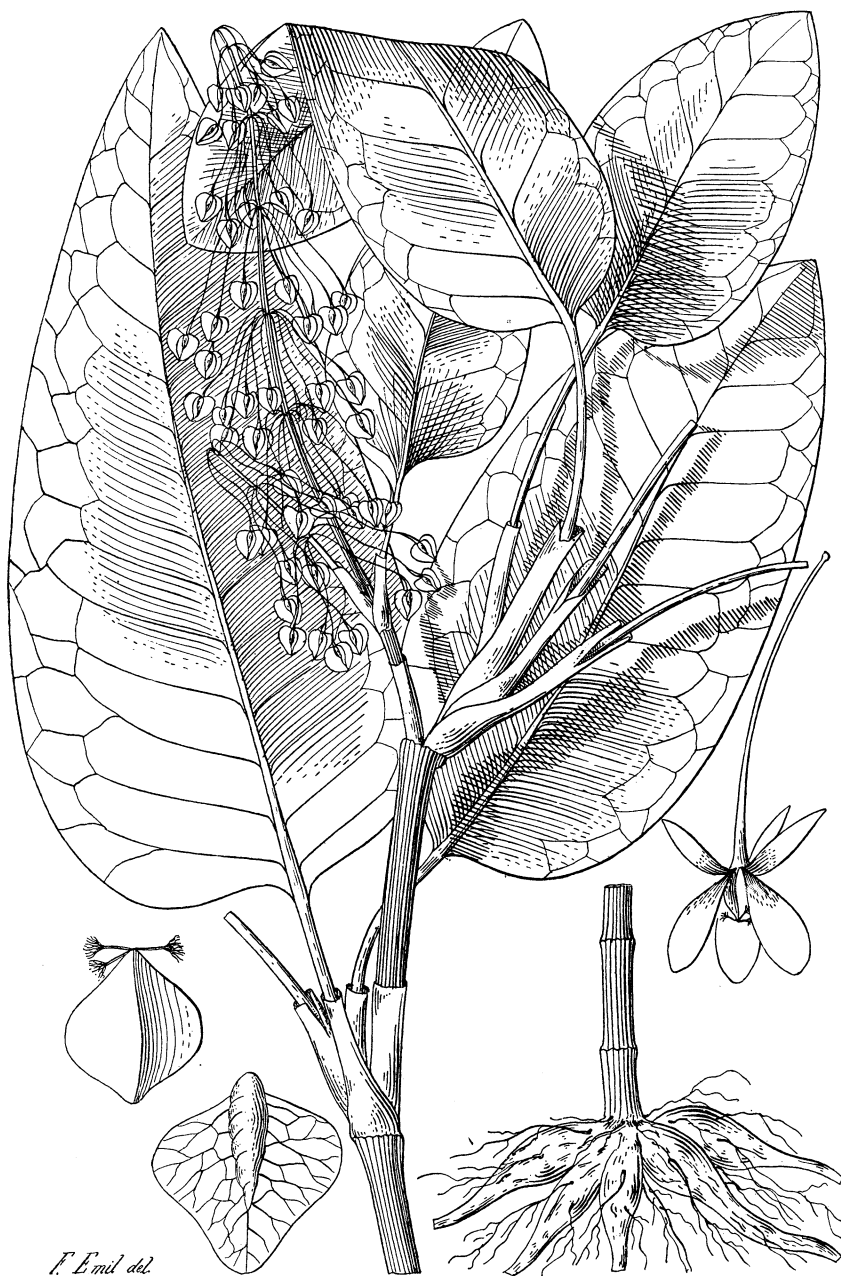
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RUMEX FASCICULARIS SMALL.

Studies in the Botany of the Southeastern United States.—IV.

BY JOHN K. SMALL.

(PLATE 246.)

SIEGLINGIA CHAPMANI n. sp.

Wiry, slender, glabrous (except the tops of sheaths and parts of the inflorescence), bright-green, perennial by a horizontal root-stock. Culms solitary or two or three together, erect, strict, 9–15 dm. tall, mostly purple about the nodes; lower leaves rather numerous, nearly erect, 4–6 dm. long, the upper few, divaricate, somewhat shorter, all firm, flat when young, soon involute and almost filiform, 7–11-ribbed, smooth and glabrous; lower sheaths about 1 dm. long, upper ones often 2 dm. long, all $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ shorter than the internodes; ligule a short fringe of rigid villous hairs, above which, on the upper surface of the leaf, is a tuft of longer villous hairs; panicle averaging about 2 dm. high, viscid above, broadly ovoid, its branches rigid, filiform, divaricate (not drooping at the ends), the nodes tufted with bunches of silvery-villous more or less viscid hairs; spikelets very slender-pedicelled, rather few, 7–8 mm. long, tinged with purple, almost linear (when dry oblong) 5-flowered; empty glumes lanceolate, one-nerved, the lower one $\frac{3}{4}$ longer than the upper; flowering glumes oblong-elliptic, 3-nerved, 3-pointed by the excurrent nerves which are villous for $\frac{1}{2}$ their length; palea 2-nerved, scabrous on the two nerves, slightly curved.

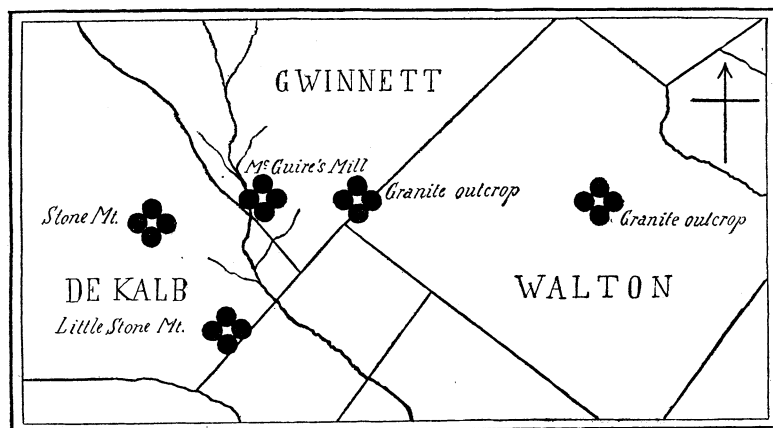
A species of southern distribution separable from *Sieglingia seslerioides* by its more slender and wiry habit, the very slender and diverging branches of the panicle and the usually conspicuous tufts of viscid hairs at the nodes throughout the panicle.

I found it last season growing in sand on the slopes of Currahee Mountain, near Toccoa, Georgia, and along the Yellow River, Gwinnett County, in the same State. Its range may be given as follows: Georgia, as just cited, to Texas: J. Reverchon; Bigelow, Camp No. 4, between Ft. Smith and the Rio Grande, south to Florida: Chapman, Curtiss (3454) Duval County.

QUERCUS GEORGIANA M. A. Curtis; Chapm. Fl. S. States, 422 (1860). Although heretofore supposed to be confined to a single station and to exist only in shrub form, *Q. Georgiana* is now known to have a considerable range and also to reach a development which allows it to be classed as a tree.

Stone Mountain, Georgia, is the original locality of this species. There it is more plentiful than at any of the new stations, but seldom attains the form of a tree. During the last two years I have found this interesting oak at four new places, and at all of these it grows plentifully and the tree form predominates instead of the shrub.

Along the Yellow River, about six or seven miles east of Stone Mountain, there are several large groves on the sides of the cañons where the granite rocks outcrop. Six or seven miles east of the Yellow River there occurs another outcrop of granite, and here two fine trees stand and bear fruit in great abundance. Traveling between the last mentioned station and the Oconee Mountain, a little to the south of east, I came upon another granite outcrop just west of the Oconee River. There the species again appears, and it is interesting to note that whenever found it is confined to granite outcrops. A fifth, or fourth, new locality is Little Stone Mountain, situated about nine miles south of Stone Mountain. There the species reaches its greatest development in size, measurements showing a height varying from twenty to thirty feet and a maximum trunk diameter of fourteen inches. The following map will give an idea of the geographic distribution of this oak.



PHORADENDRON FLAVESCENS (Pursh) Nutt.; A. Gray, Man. Ed. 2, 383. 1856.

This plant is quite plentiful in the vicinity of Stone Moun-

tain, Georgia. At all the places where I found it in that region its host was *Quercus Georgiana*, although there were numerous other deciduous-leaved trees growing with the latter species.

RUMEX FASCICULARIS n. sp.

Perennial by a cluster of fusiform tuberous roots, glabrous, of a dull, rather dark or olive-green color. Roots in clusters of from 3-5, 5-10 cm. long; stem lax and weak, 5-6 dm. long, decumbent and ascending, strongly grooved, abruptly thickened at the base and slightly thickened at the nodes; internodes 1-6 cm. long; leaves mostly oblong, occasionally a few oblong-ovate or ovate, 7-17 cm. long, 4-7 cm. broad, of much the same size throughout and clustered at the shortened end of the stem near the inflorescence, acute or obtuse, somewhat undulate and crisped, mostly truncate or cordate at the base, sometimes obtuse, thick (drying very thin), petioled; petioles stout, 3-7 cm. long, strongly dilated at their bases; ocreae thin and brittle, fugacious; panicle 12-16 cm. long, rather dense in fruit; racemes ascending, 1-5 cm. long; pedicels slender, narrowly clavate, winged at the summit, deflexed in fruit, 1-2 cm. long, articulated at the base; wings of the calyx broadly deltoid, 4 mm. long, 5 mm. broad, undulate, strongly nerved, each bearing an ovoid rugose callosity: style-segments reflexed on the angles of the achene; achene broadly pyramidal-ovoid, triquetrous, 2 mm. long, chestnut-colored, smooth and shining, the faces concave, the angles slightly margined. Plate 246.

A peculiar and striking species on account of its clustered leaves. The shape of the latter is different from that of any other North American member of the genus. By its inflorescence, wings and achene it is related to *R. Floridanus* and *R. verticillatus*, but the achene is broader and shorter than that of either of those two species. The stem is unable to support the weight of the leaves and inflorescence and bends over, endeavoring to rise again at the end.

The specimens were collected by Mr. Geo. V. Nash, on his recent excursion to Florida, in cypress swamps, on the marshy shore of Lake Harris, near Eldorado, in the central part of the peninsula.

ACER LEUCODERME n. sp.

Acer Floridanum acuminatum Trel.

A shrub, or small tree reaching a height of eight meters and a trunk diameter of from one to five dm., clothed with a smooth white bark. Trunk very short, sometimes almost wanting; branches (secondary trunks), two to eight together, erect or as-

ending, conspicuous by their white bark; branchlets clothed with a gray or reddish bark; leaves depressed-orbicular (*i. e.*, broader than high), or rarely orbicular in outline, mostly three-lobed, sometimes imperfectly five-lobed, 4–9 cm. in diameter, cordate or truncate, petioled, with a rather open and shallow sinus, dark green, glabrous and marked with light nerves above, greenish, tinged with red, prominently nerved and very velvety (to the touch) beneath, the lobes acute or acuminate (the 4th or 5th when present obtuse), each (or the terminal one only) bearing two obtuse teeth; petiole slender, reddish, 3–6 cm. long; flowers not seen; wings of the samaras oblong-spatulate, 1–2 cm. long, red, conspicuous, parallel or nearly so (more or less spreading when the fruits separate at maturity); seed oblong, its covering prominently veined.

A very handsome maple, characteristic on account of its habit of branching near the base into from several to many secondary trunks, and the white bark. The bright green color of its foliage and the usually bright red fruit render it conspicuous, and while the velvety pubescence on the lower surfaces of the leaves is not prominent it is remarkably soft and dense to the touch.

As far as I have observed, the tree is confined to the bottoms of two rocky cañons, that of the Yadkin River, in Stanley county, North Carolina, and especially that of the Yellow River, in Guinnett county, Georgia. Dr. Trelease has reported the tree from further south, where it doubtless occurs, but I do not know the character of the localities.

KOELLIA VERTICILLATA (Michx.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 520. 1891.

Pycnanthemum Torreyi Benth. Lab. Gen. & Sp. 329. 1834.

This species of *Koellia* has never been recorded as growing further south than Southwestern Virginia,* and consequently it has not been credited to the Southern Flora. In August, 1893, I found the plant growing in Northern Georgia, in Rabun county, near Estotoah Falls. It was quite plentiful in the valleys and ravines, at about 2000 feet altitude and inhabited localities much like those in which it was found in Southwestern Virginia.

SOLIDAGO YADKINENSIS (Porter).

Solidago Boottii var. *Yadkinensis* Porter, Bull. Torr. Club. 1892.
Perennial, slender, wand-like, glabrous and of an olive-green

* Mem. Torr. Club, 4: 146.

color throughout. Rootstock long, chaffy, horizontal; stem 5–15 dm. long, erect, simple below the inflorescence; basal leaves tufted, lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, the blade 10–30 cm. long, acute at the apex, acuminate at the base, the petiole 6–15 cm. long, winged; cauline leaves lanceolate, linear-lanceolate or linear-oblong, 3–15 cm. long, erect and appressed, acute at the apex, sessile, the lower ones like the basal, serrate with a few distant appressed or spreading teeth; inflorescence consisting of a simple terminal secund raceme or thyrses; heads campanulate, stalked, 3–4 mm. high, 25–35 flowered; involucre bracts in four to five series, oblong or linear-oblong, 1–2 mm. long, ciliate, obtuse, with a dark-green midrib and tip; corolla slightly longer than the pappus, more or less pubescent; rays yellow, oblong-spatulate, entire, 2–3-apiculate; achene columnar, obtuse at the base, 10–14-ribbed, pubescent with a few spreading hairs.

This species was first described as a variety of *Solidago Boottii* by Prof. Porter, from collections made by Mr. Heller and myself in middle North Carolina in 1891. On first meeting with the plant it seemed to me a good species, and field observations on it each succeeding season have convinced me of its specific validity. It grows only in rather open meadows scattered through the pine woods. The first specimens seen were of the simple type (*i. e.*, in which the inflorescence consisted of a simple terminal raceme) and not over six dm. tall. They were found near Gold Hill, N. C. Last season I found this type near the base of Dunn's Mountain, in the vicinity of Salisbury, N. C. However, a more robust and branched form is the more common state, and this occurs at many localities in middle North Carolina. Up to last season *Solidago Yadkinensis* was not known to grow outside the last mentioned region, but in September (1894) I met the plant growing luxuriantly at two stations in middle Georgia; the one a botanically prolific meadow near Loganville, Walton county, and the other meadows near the base of Little Stone Mountain, DeKalb county. The Georgia specimens are a little more robust than those from North Carolina, but otherwise they are almost identical. The variation that does exist is due to the less exposed conditions under which the Georgia plants grew.